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ABSTRACT

This report compares Georgia's reading and mathematics performance on the most recent administrations of the state assessment with performance on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). To indicate how Georgia is doing in narrowing the academic achievement gap between African American, Latino, or low-income students and their white, middle class peers, the report presents NAEP data by race, ethnicity, and family income. The report presents other state-level data on Georgia's K-college education, including demographic distribution across each educational level, participation and success in Advanced Placement, percentage of students taking high-level courses, school funding gaps, and high school and college graduation rates. In 2001, 74 percent of all 4th graders met or exceeded state reading standards, while 24 percent of 4th graders performed at the proficient level on the 1998 NAEP assessment. Significantly more white than black 4th graders were proficient or above in reading. In 2001, 58 percent of all 8th graders met or exceeded state standards for mathematics, while 19 percent of 8th graders performed at the proficient level on the 2000 NAEP assessment. Significantly more white than black 8th graders were proficient or above in math. The African American-white 4th grade reading achievement gap and mathematics gap fell 21st and 15th, respectively, among the states. African American students represent 38 percent of the public K-12 enrollment, but a considerably smaller percentage take Advanced Placement (AP) exams. Asian American students have an extremely high rate of AP test taking. Just over 30 percent of Georgia's high school students enroll in college, compared to 54 percent nationwide. Nearly one third of Georgia's secondary classes are taught by teachers lacking a major or minor in the

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field. African American students are disproportionately represented in special education and underrepresented in gifted education. Districts with higher child poverty rates and higher minority enrollments have more state and local dollars to spend per student than districts with lower poverty rates and lower minority enrollments. (SM)

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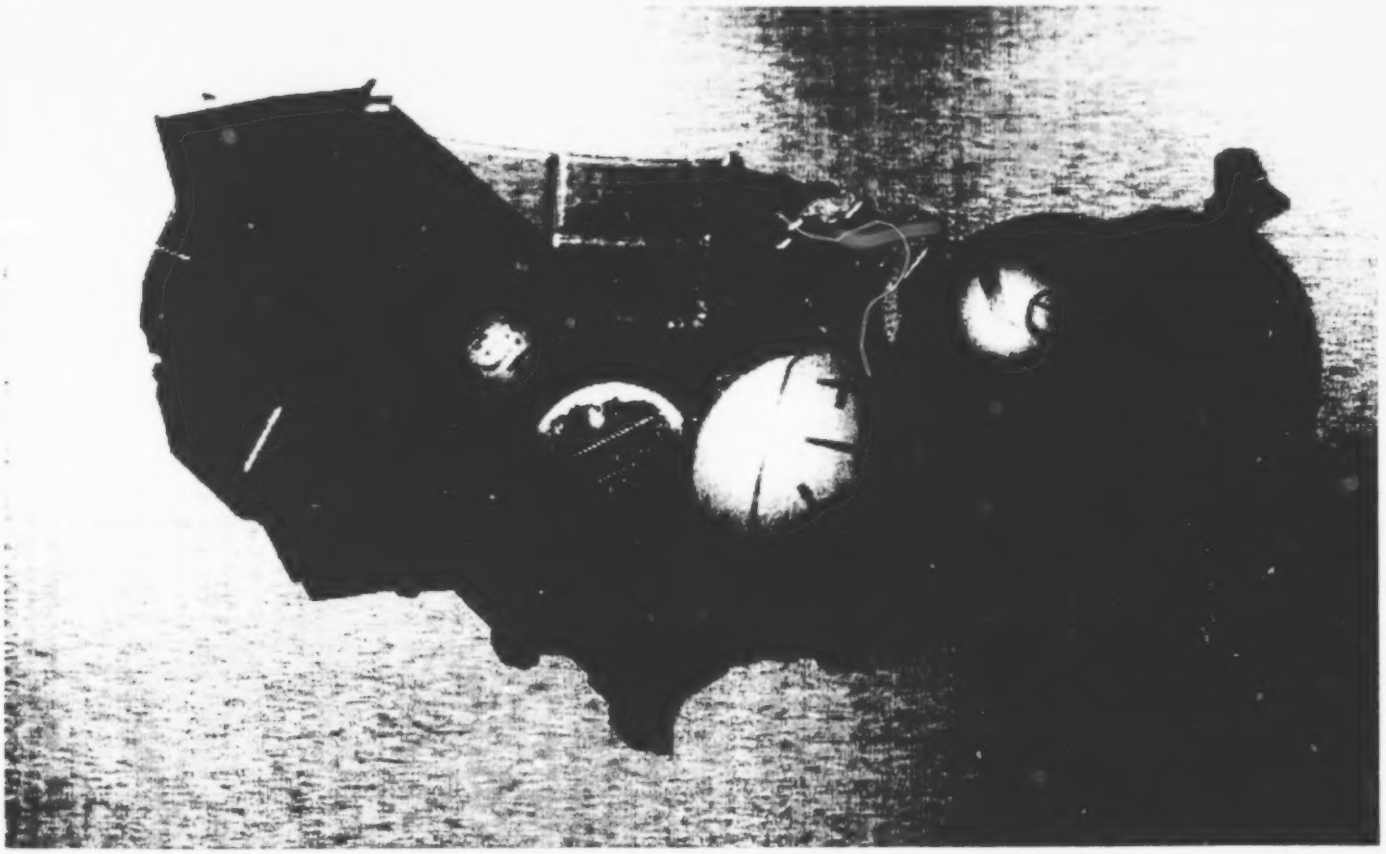
# Education Watch

# GEORGIA

## *Key Education Facts and Figures*

Achievement, Attainment and Opportunity



From Elementary School through College

Prepared by the Education Trust, Inc.

Winter 2002-2003

UD 035 750

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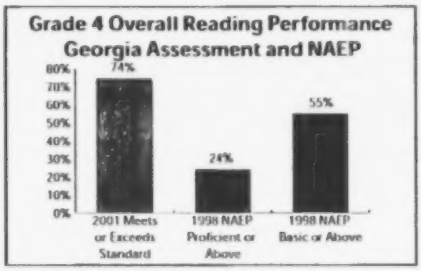
# Achievement

## Georgia Elementary Reading Achievement

Perhaps the most important task of elementary schools is to teach students to read well. Strong reading skills are the key to later success, both in school and in life.

The following charts compare your state's reading performance on the most recent administrations of the state assessment and the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Under the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) legislation, every state must have a plan in place to ensure that all students are meeting the state's standard of proficiency by 2013-14. Results are reported below as the proportion of students reading at the "proficient" level, or the state-defined equivalent.

### Are Georgia students proficient in reading?



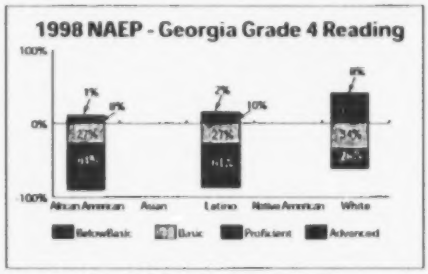

Results from the 2001 Georgia Criterion Referenced Test show that 74% of all 4th graders in Georgia meet or exceed the state standard for reading.

On the 1998 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 55% of Georgia 4th graders performed at the basic level or above in reading, while only 24% performed at the proficient level.

### Do results vary by group?

Because it's important to look underneath overall averages to see how different groups of students are performing, NCLB further requires states to report achievement data by group. In this way, states can draw attention to the students who need the most help. The charts below show the distance each group has to go in order to reach the proficient level on the state assessment and on NAEP.

Disaggregated data currently unavailable for state assessment results




Georgia does not currently report state assessment results disaggregated by race/ethnicity or other categories. 1998 NAEP results show 38% of Georgia's White 4th graders are reading at the proficient level or above, compared to only 9% of the state's African American 4th graders.

### Is Georgia's performance improving on NAEP?

#### Grade 4 Reading

| | NAEP Scale Score | | Change from 1992-1998 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1992 | 1998 | State Change | Biggest Gainer |
| African American | 196 | 193 | -3 | +10 (RI) |
| Latino | 192 | 193 | +1 | +12 (CT) |
| White | 224 | 225 | +1 | +10 (CT) |
| All | 212 | 210 | -2 | +10 (CT) |

Note: A difference of 10 points is roughly equivalent to a year's worth of learning

Between 1992 and 1998, Georgia 4th grade scores on the NAEP 4th grade reading assessment declined by 2 points. The biggest state gain over that period was 10 points. From 1992-1998, the gap in Georgia between White and African American students on the NAEP 4th grade reading assessment widened by 4 points.



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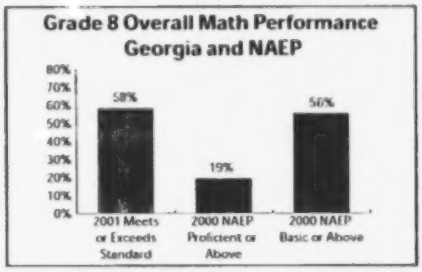
# Achievement

## Georgia Middle Grade Mathematics Achievement

To survive in our information society, all Americans need a solid foundation in mathematics. Middle schools play a particularly central role in assuring that students have not only mastered basic computation, but are also developing the mathematical thinking and problem-solving skills so important in the mathematics courses they will take in high school.

As we showed with reading on the previous page, the following charts compare students' mathematics performance on the most recent administrations of the state assessment and the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). NCLB legislation requires every state to have a plan in place to ensure that all students are meeting the state's standard of proficiency by 2013-14. For this reason, results are reported as the proportion of students at the "proficient" level, or the state-defined equivalent.

### Are Georgia students proficient in mathematics?



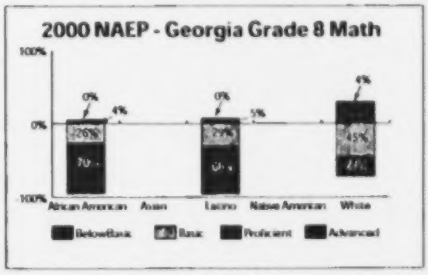

Results from the 2001 Georgia Criterion Referenced Test show that 58% of all 8th graders in Georgia meet or exceed the state standard for mathematics.

On the 2000 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 56% of Georgia 8th graders performed at the basic level or above in math, while only 19% performed at the proficient level or above.

### Do results vary by group?

Because it's important to look underneath overall averages to see how different groups of students are performing, NCLB further requires states to report achievement data by group. In this way, states can draw attention to the students who need the most help. The charts below show the distance each group has to go in order to reach the proficient level on the state assessment and on NAEP.

Disaggregated data currently unavailable for state assessment results




Georgia does not currently report state assessment results disaggregated by race/ethnicity or other categories. 2000 NAEP results show 28% of Georgia's White 8th graders score at the proficient level or above in math, compared to only 4% of the state's African American 8th graders.

### Is Georgia's performance improving on NAEP?

**Grade 8 Mathematics**

| | NAEP Scale Score | | Change from 1990-2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | State Change | Biggest Gainer |
| African American | 240 | 246 | +6 | +23 (NC) |
| Latino | 231 | 247 | +16 | +51 (NC) |
| White | 271 | 280 | +9 | +29 (NC) |
| All | 259 | 266 | +7 | +30 (NC) |

Note: A difference of 10 points is roughly equivalent to a year's worth of learning

Between 1990 and 2000, Georgia 8th graders gained 7 points on the NAEP 8th grade math assessment. The biggest state gain over that period was 30 points. From 1990-2000, the gap between Georgia's White and African American students on the NAEP 8th grade math assessment widened by 3 points.



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# Achievement

## How Does Georgia's Achievement Compare?

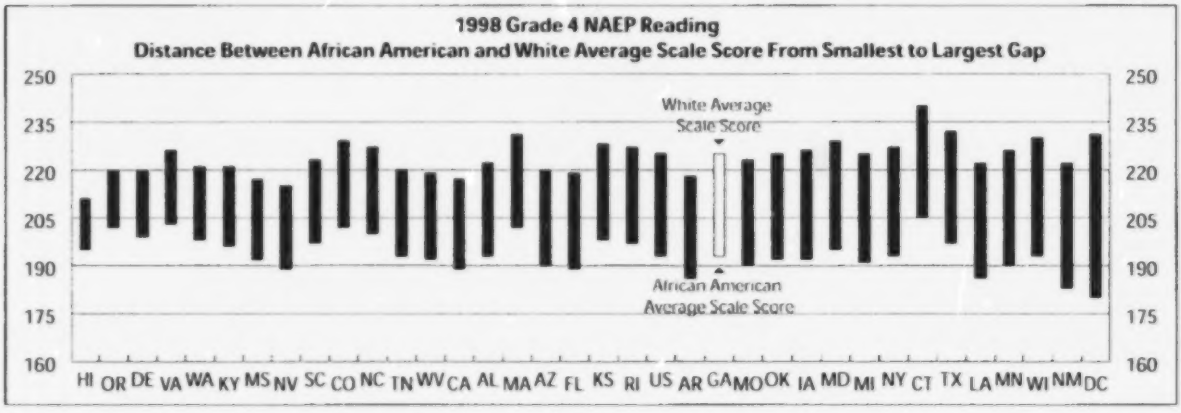
The win-win pattern states want to see is rising student achievement combined with narrowing gaps between student groups. On these pages we show where states are in meeting this twofold goal with respect to either African American, Latino or low-income students. For this report, we chose to feature the largest minority group in your state. While we focus here on one group's story, a complete picture of how your state is doing with all students can be found on Ed Watch Online at www.edtrust.org.

Readers should note that progress on one part of the goal does not necessarily mean progress on the other. For example, a state can have a narrow achievement gap between White and minority students, but the achievement levels of both groups are low. Likewise, minority achievement can be high relative to other states, but low in relation to White achievement in their own state, leaving a large gap. Most encouraging are the states that are seeing progress on both fronts.

### NAEP Grade 4 Reading

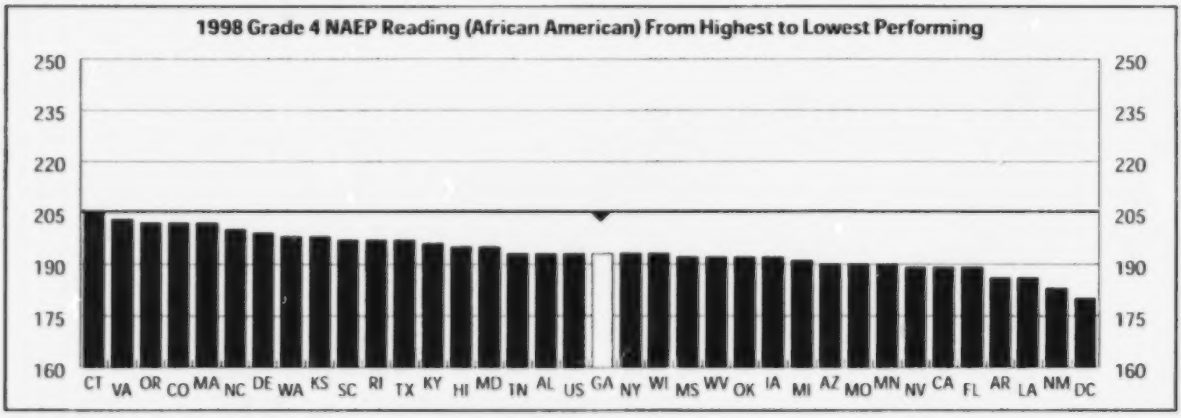
**How does Georgia's African American-White achievement gap compare?**

The chart below shows the reading achievement gap between your state's African American and White fourth-graders on NAEP. The top of each bar represents the average scale score for White students and the bottom is that for African American students. States are ordered from the narrowest to the widest gap.


1998 Grade 4 NAEP Reading
Distance Between African American and White Average Scale Score From Smallest to Largest Gap
250
235
220
205
190
175
160
White Average Scale Score
African American Average Scale Score
HI OR DE VA WA KY MS NV SC CO NC TN WV CA AL MA AZ FL KS RI US AR GA MO OK IA MD MI NY CT TX LA MN WI NM DC

**How do African American scores in Georgia compare?**

Some states are far more successful teaching minority and low-income students than others. Indeed the achievement gap between students of the same group in high- and low-performing states is often larger than the gap between White and minority students within states. The following chart shows the average scale scores of African American fourth-graders in all states that participate in NAEP.


1998 Grade 4 NAEP Reading (African American) From Highest to Lowest Performing
250
235
220
205
190
175
160
CT VA OR CO MA NC DE WA KS SC RI TX KY HI MD TN AL US GA NY WI MS WV OK IA MI AZ MO MN NV CA FL AR LA NM DC

Note: A difference of 10 points is roughly equivalent to one year's worth of learning.

Georgia's—along with AR's—African American-White achievement gap falls 21st among states on the 1998 NAEP grade 4 reading assessment. African American 4th graders in Georgia perform in the middle of the pack among states in NAEP reading.

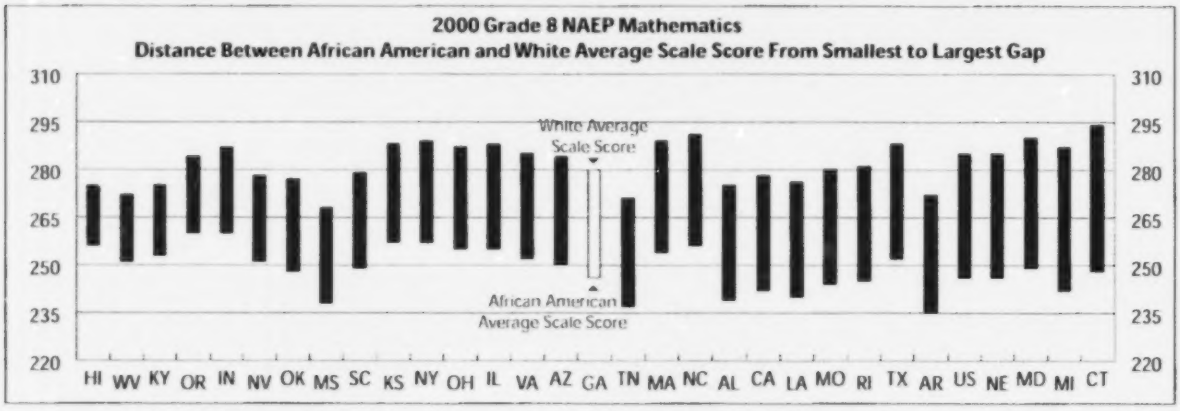
# Achievement

## How Does Georgia's Achievement Compare?

### NAEP Grade 8 Mathematics

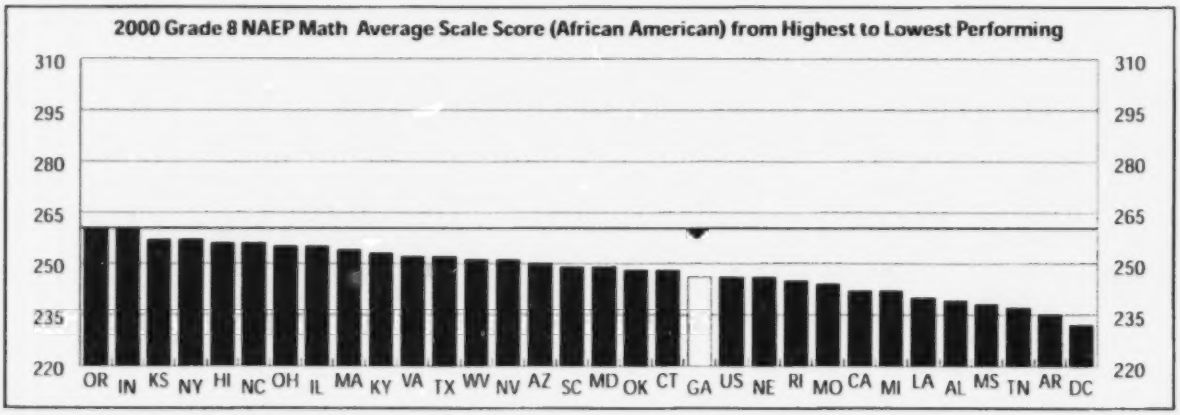
**How does Georgia's African American-White achievement gap compare?**

As with reading, the chart below shows the mathematics achievement gap between your state's African American and White eighth-graders on NAEP. The top of each bar represents the average scale score for White students and the bottom is that for African American students. States are ordered from the narrowest to the widest gap.


2000 Grade 8 NAEP Mathematics
Distance Between African American and White Average Scale Score From Smallest to Largest Gap
310
295
280
265
250
235
220
White Average Scale Score
African American Average Scale Score
HI WV KY OR IN NV OK MS SC KS NY OH IL VA AZ GA TN MA NC AL CA LA MO RI TX AR US NE MD MI CT

**How do African American scores in Georgia compare?**

Some states are far more successful teaching minority and low-income students than others. Indeed the achievement gap between students of the same group in high- and low-performing states is often larger than the gap between White and minority students within states. The following chart shows the average scale scores of African American eighth-graders in all states that participate in NAEP.


2000 Grade 8 NAEP Math Average Scale Score (African American) from Highest to Lowest Performing
310
295
280
265
250
235
220
OR IN KS NY HI NC OH IL MA KY VA TX WV NV AZ SC MD OK CT GA US NE RI MO CA MI LA AL MS TN AR DC

Note: A difference of 10 points is roughly equivalent to one year's worth of learning.

Georgia's—along with AZ and TN's—African American-White achievement gap falls 15th among states on the 2000 NAEP grade 8 math assessment. African American 8th graders in Georgia perform in the middle of the pack among states in NAEP math.

# Attainment

## High School and College Success

In earlier times, young people with poor reading and math skills could still succeed if they were willing to work hard. Now they need more. Not only do young people need to graduate from high school, but most will also need at least some postsecondary education or training.

### Georgia's Student Demographics, 1998-99

**Population and enrollments:** These data offer a picture of the student population in your state. Comparing the demographic distribution of students across each educational level shows what happens to children as they journey through the education system. Significant differences should raise questions about equity.

| | Population, age 5-24 | Public K-12 | Two Year Colleges | Four Year Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| African American | 34% | 38% | 33% | 25% |
| Asian | 2% | 2% | 3% | 4% |
| Latino | 4% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| Native American | <0.5% | <0.5% | <0.5% | <0.5% |
| White | 60% | 56% | 60% | 64% |
| Other | — | — | 2% | 6% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Number | 2,250,653 | 1,401,291 | 108,597 | 237,607 |

### Participation and Success in Advanced Placement, 2000–2001

**Composition of AP test takers:** Students take Advanced Placement (AP) exams after completing year-long AP courses, typically among the highest level offered in high schools. In a system where all students have equal access to these opportunities, the percentage of test-takers by race and ethnicity would be proportional to their representation in public K-12 enrollment.

#### Who Takes AP Tests?

*Example: Of all AP test-takers, this proportion were African Americans*

| | Public K-12 Enrollment | Calculus AB | English Language and Composition | Biology |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| African American | 38% | 18% | 19% | 21% |
| Asian | 2% | 12% | 5% | 13% |
| Latino | 5% | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| White | 55% | 68% | 75% | 64% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Number | 1,442,607 | 3,323 | 1,741 | 1,894 |

**Success rates of AP test takers:** A school system's responsibility does not end at enrolling students in AP courses. While AP test taking offers a picture of access to AP coursework, relative achievement on these exams is an important measure of student/teacher preparedness. Huge variability in the proportion of test takers that earn a 3 or greater should raise questions about the quality of instruction or educational resources provided in courses labeled Advanced Placement.

#### Who Scores a 3, 4 or 5?

*Example: Of all African Americans who took the AP Calculus exam, this percent scored a 3, 4 or 5.*

| | Calculus AB | English Language and Composition | Biology |
|---|---|---|---|
| African American | 22% | 20% | 16% |
| Asian | 62% | 64% | 59% |
| Latino | 47% | * | 44% |
| White | 59% | 60% | 52% |
| Total | 53% | 53% | 45% |

*data are not reported where there were less than 25 test takers in the state

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# Attainment

## High School and College Success

### Who Makes it Through High School?

#### Georgia's 8th Graders vs. Diplomas

8th graders= 1995-96; diplomas= 2000

| | Grade 8 | Diploma |
|---|---|---|
| African American | 38,170 | 20,180 |
| Asian | 1,719 | 1,709 |
| Latino | 1,880 | 1,085 |
| Native American | 113 | 89 |
| White | 58,209 | 39,500 |
| Total | 100,091 | 62,563 |

In order to determine equity in attainment rates, we compare regular diploma recipients with the number of 8th graders four years earlier. These show the flow of groups of students from middle school to high school graduation. Although these data do not track individual students from year to year, they should paint a fairly representative picture of who makes it through high school.

### Who Makes It Through College?

Good jobs for young people today increasingly require at least some postsecondary training with the greatest advantage going to those with a B.A. or better. Over the last decade, college-going rates have gone up across the country. Below we offer several indicators of postsecondary trends in your state compared to the performance of the top states on each indicator.

#### Participation and Persistence in Postsecondary

| | Georgia | Top States* |
|---|---|---|
| H.S. freshmen enrolling in any U.S. college w/in 4 years | 31% | 54% |
| 1st year community college students returning their 2nd year | 55% | 63% |
| Freshmen at 4 year returning their sophomore year | 73% | 83% |
| First-time full-time freshmen completing a BA w/in 6 years | 40% | 61% |

*Top States= median of top 5 performing states (Measuring Up 2002).

In order to determine equity in attainment rates, we've compared freshmen enrollments to bachelor's degrees four years later. We've also provided official data on the six-year graduation rates for students in your state's premier public university. Taken together, these should paint a fairly representative picture of who makes it through college.

#### 6-Year Graduation Rates at State Flagship Campus, 2001

(1995-96 First-time, full-time freshmen)

| | University of Georgia |
|---|---|
| African American | 56% |
| Asian | 62% |
| Latino | 76% |
| Native American | 75% |
| White | 71% |
| All | 69% |

#### Georgia Freshmen vs. Degrees Awarded

*First-time full-time and part-time freshmen

Freshmen= 1996-97; Degrees= 2000

| | Freshmen | Bachelors |
|---|---|---|
| African American | 15,725 | 6,482 |
| Asian | 1,532 | 1,027 |
| Latino | 866 | 439 |
| White | 34,243 | 20,185 |
| Other | 1,358 | 1,085 |
| Total | 53,724 | 29,219 |

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# Opportunity

## Opportunity Gaps

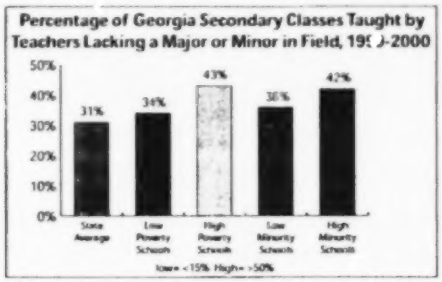
Differences in achievement and attainment between groups of students often have roots in differences in the availability of educational resources. To begin to understand achievement gaps among their students, states and districts should look at the distribution of qualified teachers, challenging curricula as well as funds.

### Teacher Gaps

#### Who Teaches Whom?

Research is very clear: good teachers make good schools. Students who get several effective teachers in a row will soar no matter what their family backgrounds, while students who have even two ineffective teachers in a row rarely recover. The below chart shows one measure of the distribution of teacher talent in your state.

Under NCLB, every state and school district must make sure that low-income students receive their fair share of qualified and experienced teachers. Readers should investigate their state's plan for placing a highly qualified teacher in every classroom.




According to national survey data, nearly one third of Georgia's secondary classes are taught by teachers lacking either a major or minor in the field. Nationally students in high poverty, high minority schools tend to receive less than their fair share of teacher talent.

### Challenging Curricula

Industry has joined colleges in the demand for individuals with high-level knowledge and skills. This means that all students need a rigorous curriculum in order to be prepared for success, whether they choose college or work. Yet too few students have the opportunity to gain these skills through rigorous math and science courses.

#### High Level Course-Taking, 1999-2000

**Percentage of students who take high-level courses**

Course-taking is an indicator of the amount of access students have to challenging subject matter and the essential skills it develops for life after high school. States should examine differences in access for different student groups.

| | Georgia | Top States* |
|---|---|---|
| 8th graders taking Algebra | n/a | 30% |
| 9th-12th graders taking at least 1 upper-level math course | n/a | 57% |
| 9th-12th graders taking at least 1 upper-level science course | n/a | 39% |

*Top States= median of top 5 performing states (Measuring Up 2002)

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### Special student placements, 2000

School programs vary a great deal in their level of curriculum, expectations, and instruction. If there is equity in placements, the number of Latino students, for example, placed in gifted and talented programs and in special education should be proportional to Latinos enrolled in K-12. Although suspensions are not precisely an academic program, we include data about them because too often they represent a placement out of the system altogether.

*Example for reading this chart: Of all public K-12 enrollments in your state, this proportion were African Americans.*

| | % Public K-12 Enrollment | % Gifted And Talented | % Special Education | % Suspensions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| African American | 38% | 15% | 43% | 64% |
| Asian | 2% | 4% | 1% | 1% |
| Latino | 5% | 1% | 3% | 3% |
| Native American | <0.5% | <0.5% | <0.5% | <0.5% |
| White | 55% | 80% | 53% | 33% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Number | 1,444,937 | 113,036 | 100,686 | 104,216 |

## Investments

### Funding Gaps: Education Dollars by District Poverty and Minority Enrollment, 1999-2000

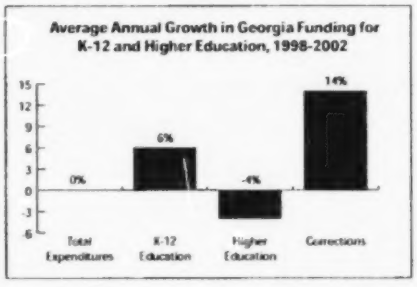
Most states spend considerably fewer state and local resources on the education of poor children than they do on educating more affluent children. The analyses below show the difference between resources available to the quarter of districts in the state with the most poor children and the quarter of districts with the fewest poor children.

In Georgia, districts with the highest child poverty rates have $5.57 more state and local dollars to spend per student compared with the lowest-poverty districts.

Districts with the highest minority enrollments have $527.62 more state and local dollars to spend per student compared with the lowest-minority districts.

### State Funding for K-12 and Higher Education

It is important to examine changes in state education spending in the context of the overall budget as well as expenditures in other areas.




### College Affordability Gaps, 2001

College costs often discourage students with limited means from seeking further education. States can lessen this problem by targeting their aid dollars to low-income students and by providing affordable colleges within the reach of low-income families.

| | Georgia | Top States* |
|---|---|---|
| Amount state provides to low-income students for every $1 of federal Pell grants | $0 | $1.08 |
| Share of income that poorest families need to pay for tuition at lowest priced colleges | 11% | 8% |

*Top States= median of top 5 performing states (Measuring Up 2002)



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## References

State assessment results were collected from state education department websites.

High Level Course-taking, Participation and Persistence, and Affordability data: Measuring Up 2002: The State-By-State Report Card for Higher Education. The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education (2002). Measuring Up defines "Top States" as the median value of the top five performing states. http://measuringup.highereducation.org/2002/reporthome.htm

NCAA 6 yr graduation rates: www.ncaa.org

All remaining indicators contain data from The Education Watch Interactive State & National Data Site: www.edtrust.org

Full definitions and sources for all indicators on Education Watch Online can be found at: http://204.176.179.36/dc/edtrust/navfiles/databookdef2.html

NAEP notes:

- NAEP data were not reported for race/ethnic groups where sample size is too small for reliable estimate.
- State change reported on pages 2 and 3 may not be statistically significant.
- NAEP cross-state tables (pages 4 and 5) are presented for either African Americans or Latinos, whichever is a greater proportion of 2000-2001 public K-12 enrollment. Where neither African American nor Latino students comprise at least 3% of the public K-12 enrollment in a state, we presented data for low-income students.

Cross-state table note (p. 4 & 5): For both the gap and minority achievement charts, states that share the same gap size or scale score are ordered alphabetically and share the same rank order in the text analysis. The nation is not included in cross state rank order.

Public K-12 enrollment note: These data may vary across different tables because we used data from consistent years within each table to provide the most accurate context.

Advanced Placement (AP) note: The number of non-respondents and Native Americans was subtracted from the total test-takers and public K-12 enrollment so the reported/known percentages would equal 100%. AP results for Native Americans are not reported as a separate category because we did not deem the data reliable.

Teacher gap data refer to secondary classes in the core subjects.

Rounding note: Due to rounding, the data where we present distributional percentages may not total to 100. We have indicated <0.5% where data would have rounded to zero.

Average annual growth in state funding per National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) data.

## Education Watch Interactive State and National Data Site

Much of the data in this report—and many additional education indicators—is available on EdWatch Online—our interactive State and National Data Site, which allows users to compare student achievement and opportunity data across states and for the nation. To access the site, go to our website at www.edtrust.org.

## Dispelling the Myth Online

While these reports focus on state-level data, Dispelling the Myth Online—another of our online data tools—allows users to mine school-level achievement data in almost every state. This easy-to-use, fully interactive Web site allows you to use school demographic and performance criteria of your choice to conduct rapid searches for high-performing or high-improving schools in nearly every state in the nation for all subjects and grade-levels where state assessment data is available in that state.

To access the full collection of Dispelling the Myth analyses, tools, and documentation, go to our website at www.edtrust.org.

The Education Trust was created to promote high academic achievement for all students at all levels, kindergarten through college. While we know that all institutions could better serve their students, our work focuses on the schools and colleges most often left behind in efforts to improve education: those serving Latino, African American, Native American and low-income students.

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